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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.08.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)  
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November 17, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 59  
Humidity 67 57

November 17, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 71  
Humidity 80 71

7514 日二十一月九

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1916.

五卅運動 十一月二十日香港電

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## TELEGRAMS.

### THE SINKING OF THE "ARABIA."

Described by Germany as a Transport.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 16, 2.20 p.m.

A Berlin official message states that a submarine torpedoed and sank, on November 6, an enemy transport of 12,000 tons, eighty-six miles west of Malta.

The British Admiralty states that this announcement is obviously an attempt to explain away the courageous and inhuman act of torpedoing a mail steamer without warning. The only ship sunk in the Mediterranean on the 6th inst. was the Arabia, of 7,933 tons, which was sunk three hundred miles east of Malta.

### THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Considerable Enemy Shelling.

November 16, 1.55 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig states that there was considerable enemy shelling last night north and south of the Acre.

King George's Congratulations.

November 16, 2.00 p.m.

His Majesty the King, in a message to General Sir Douglas Haig, says:—I heartily congratulate you on the great success of your gallant troops during the past three days on the Acre. This further capture of first-line trenches, under special difficulties and in wet weather, redounds to the credit of all ranks.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in his reply, expressed the most grateful and respectful thanks.

A Sanguinary Defeat.

November 16, 1.55 p.m.

A Paris semi-official announcement states:—Yesterday's German defeat was one of the most sanguinary of the war. The enemy had been bringing up reinforcements for weeks.

Pressoir Cleared of the Enemy.

November 16, 5.25 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—After an obstinate fight, we cleared out the enemy from Pressoir. Our gains of the 7th inst. have been entirely held.

The enemy sustained most heavy losses in yesterday's attacks, in which he employed troops belonging to three divisions.

Enemy Forces.

November 17, 12.01 a.m.

A Paris official announcement says:—On the Somme, enemy parties which gained a footing in a group of houses to the north-east of Sailliesel were ejected.

Artillery fire has been vigorous in the region of Abisinecourt.

An enemy machine was brought down near Chaulnes.

British Take More Prisoners.

November 17, 12.20 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy bombarded our new front to the north of the Acre, especially in the vicinity of Beaufort.

Our artillery caused several explosions. We took further 303 prisoners.

There was considerable hostile shelling on the front between Le Sars and Gueudecourt.

We bombarded lines in the Souchez and Armentieres areas.

German Claims.

November 17, 1.40 a.m.

A German official announcement claims to have repulsed British partial attacks to the east and south-east of Beaumont Hamel, and to have stormed part of St. Pierre Vast wood, taking 332 prisoners.

### FIERCE FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

November 16, 1.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Austrians are desperately attacking east of Gorizia, where Italian machine guns mowed down whole regiments.

### THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

A Conference with the King.

November 16, 1.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that General Roques had a two hours' audience with King Constantine, and it is stated that they discussed measures to prevent incidents like that at Eleuterini, the resignation of Venizelist officers, and the granting of railway facilities for the Allies and the Venizelists.

### GERMANY'S AIR SERVICE COMMANDER.

November 16, 3.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that, according to a Berlin official announcement, General von Stomhoefner has been placed in supreme command of the air services.

### ANOTHER NATURALISED GERMAN.

November 15, 8.25 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated he was satisfied there were no grounds for dispensing with the services of Herr Oertel, of the Public Works Department of Assam, who was naturalised and who had lived in India for thirty-eight years. He had, previous to the war, renounced his German nationality.

## TELEGRAMS.

### IN THE BALKANS.

More Enemy Positions Captured.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 16, 3.55 p.m.

A Serbian communiqué states:—With the co-operation of the French, our troops on November 14 captured all the positions southward of Tepavci. The German defenders who escaped annihilation or capture fled.

Five hundred prisoners were taken, including seven officers. The amount of booty has not yet been ascertained.

The villages of Tepavci and Gornje were stormed.

No More German Reinforcements.

November 16, 1.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says an Army Order, signed by General von Winckler, which was found on a Bulgarian officer, says that no more German reinforcements can be sent to the Bulgarians.

### The Rumanian See-saw.

November 16, 5.10 p.m.

A Russian communiqué says:—The Rumanians repulsed, with enormous loss, attacks on Kimpolung, where the enemy has been employing many heavy guns.

We again progressed south of the Dobrudja.

A Romanian communiqué adds:—Enemy attacks in Western Moldavia and Drago-Slavovo were heavily repulsed. We retired on the left bank of the Alt and in the Jial region.

### Splendid Allied Successes.

November 16, 5.25 p.m.

A French communiqué from Salonica states:—The British brilliantly carried the village of Kakaraski, on the eastern shore of Lake Teihine.

The Bulgarians fell back to the left bank of the Nibor.

Despite rain and snow, our offensive on the Ceran front continued successfully. The battle in the loop of the Ceran was most bitter. Violent Teut-Bulgar counter-attacks were sanguinarily beaten back, and 400 Germans were made prisoners.

The French and Russians advanced north of Tapabzi, towards Jaratok.

The enemy to the west of Ceran abandoned his principal position, which had been fortified for months.

The French and Russians are pursuing the enemy in the plain north of Kensi, and have reached the right bank of the Viro River, six kilometres south of Monastir.

### German Claims.

November 17, 1.40 a.m.

A German official announcement states:—The Rumanians are stubbornly defending the frontier passes. We have taken twelve hundred prisoners.

### THE SULTAN AND PEACE.

November 16, 1.55 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Sultan of Turkey, in opening Parliament, said Turkey and her Allies were mutually assisting each other to obtain a peace allowing for the development of their respective countries.

### THE POPE'S PROTEST.

November 16, 1.53 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Pope has energetically protested to Austria against the bombardment of Padua.

### PROGRESS OF THE ITALIANS.

November 16, 9.45 p.m.

An Italian official message says:—We re-occupied trenches evacuated east of Gorizia, as cabled on Wednesday. We repulsed a counter-attack and slightly advanced on the Hudilog sector of the Carso Plateau, taking prisoners and two trench mortars.

### LATEST SINKINGS.

November 16, 7.20 p.m.

The latest sinkings are the steamers Polpeton (British), Barbara (Greek), Lokken (Norwegian), and Oizmondi (Spanish).

### AIR RAID ON BUCHAREST.

November 16, 3.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest states that eight German aeroplanes bombed the city. Four civilians were killed and twenty injured.

### THE SKILLED LABOUR DIFFICULTY.

November 16, 10.45 p.m.

The "de-badging" of skilled workmen at Sheffield has led to a bitch, in the case of a man named Hargreaves. The Press Bureau now announces that the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has telephoned to the branch secretary as follows:

On the Executive's representations, and in view of the Ministry of Munitions' proposals dealing with the enlistment of skilled workmen, the War Office has ordered Hargreaves to return to civil life. "Therefore a stoppage of work cannot be justified or permitted." The grievances concerning the enlistment of skilled workmen are being examined and dealt with in consultation with the trade unions concerned, who are assisting to maintain the output. "In the present national crisis," concludes the message, "there must be no stoppage in munitions work."

## TELEGRAMS.

### BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

Suggested Transference to France.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 15, 8.25 p.m.

In the House of Commons, a member suggested that some of the British troops in India should be transferred to France to replace troops from the trenches, and men under nineteen.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the question should be addressed to Mr. Lloyd George.

### BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

The Effect of Submarining.

November 16, 9.50 p.m.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the food supply, Mr. Churchill said he did not consider that submarine was affecting, or was likely to affect, food supplies to the extent which some imagined. He urged the arming of merchant ships, pointing out that four-fifths of those armed and attacked escaped, whereas four-fifths of those unarmed and attacked perished. He stated that the new construction being commanded by purchase replaced four-fifths of the submarine losses.

Mr. Runciman, dealing with submarine, reminded the House of the war risk insurance scheme, the running of which had been solved. The scheme was substantially run for one per cent. of the rate of insurance. The diminution in tonnage for food purposes was principally due to naval and military demands. He emphasized that a new fact in the situation was the shortage of the North American wheat crop, which had compelled the Government to go to Australia and therefore use much more tonnage. He expressed gratitude at the cordial reception accorded the proposal.

### The Public's View.

November 16, 12.35 p.m.

The is not a dissentient voice regarding Mr. Runciman's proposals. The papers are generally of opinion that these might have gone farther. The fact that Mr. Runciman said that the proposals were only a first instalment is regarded as indicating that the rationing of the population is contemplated. There is some criticism of the absence of proposals to encourage home food growing by guaranteeing the farmers minimum prices. The appointment of a food controller is expected immediately Mr. Asquith returns to the House. Meanwhile the Board of Trade exercises his powers.

It is officially stated that the retail cost of food has increased 78 per cent. since the beginning of war.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra].

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### "ARABIA" SURVIVORS IN LONDON.

November 15, 12.45 p.m.

Thirty passengers of the Arabia have arrived in London.

### THE NIGERIAN SALE.

November 15, 12.45 p.m.

Nearly £300,000 was realized on the first day of the Nigerian Sale.

### A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

November 15, 12.45 p.m.

Mr. Chamberlain has appointed Major-General Sir Vaughan Cox to be Military Secretary at the India Office, in succession to General Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B., whose tenure of the appointment expires in January under the age limit.

### SIR SAM HUGHES' RESIGNATION.

November 15, 12.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that Sir Sam Hughes resigned at the request of the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, who considered, inter alia that Sir Sam Hughes was assuming functions exercisable by the Government collectively.

The ex-Minister declares that there are other reasons, but says he will continue military work, especially recruiting.

### POLITICAL CHANGES IN AUSTRALIA.

November 15, 12.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that the reconstitution of the Cabinet is due to the Federal Parliamentary Labour split. The Defence and Navy portfolios are unchanged, and a new party, whose title is "Official Labour" has been formed, composed of nineteen Senators and twenty-four representatives. There are now three parties but the representatives of none are able to govern alone. Mr. Hughes is calling a conference of those interested in the coal strike.

### PADUA AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

November 15, 5.30 p.m.

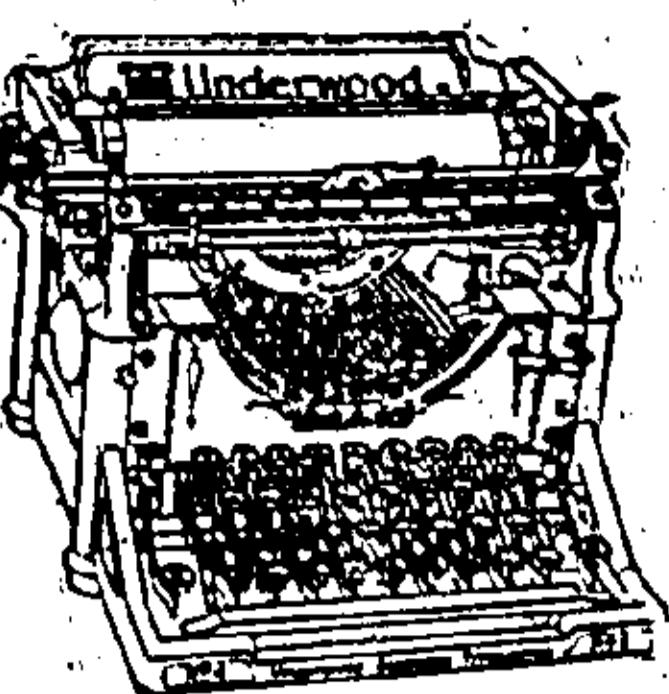
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that there were ninety fatalities as the result of the air raid at Padua.

### AN ARAB SENATE.

## NOTICES.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Another Rebellion in Hayti.  
A new rebellion has broken out in the Republic of Hayti and there has been a severe battle between the Haytian rebels and United States Marines. Captains Low and Atwood have been killed and Lieutenant Morrison wounded. In addition, twenty enlisted soldiers have been killed and wounded in the battle. Further trouble is anticipated.

Departed Heroes of Szechuan.  
Chengtu, Nov. 10.—A great four days memorial celebration is being held in honour of the local martyrs who have died during the past five years for the sake of the Republic. The Martyrs Memorial Hall is magnificently decorated with embroidery and pictures of the deceased, and at night is illuminated by a myriad of electric lights making a brilliant blaze. Fifty thousand tickets of admission are being issued daily.

Luk Wing-ting and the Vice-Presidency.

The Chinese version of "From log cabin to the White House" has just failed in materialisation by the re-election of Luk Wing-ting to the Vice-Presidency, observes the Central China Post. In this flower land of topey-turkeydom anything, however ludicrous or inappropriate, is possible, and it would have an exhilarating spectacle, one which would have contributed materially to the gaiety of nations, if Luk Wing-ting, sometime bold, bad bandit but presently Tuchen of Canton, had been elected by the Sovereign will of the People to the Vice-Presidential chair.

Captain Schmitt.

Captain Schmitt, the new Chief of Police for the French Concession, in place of the late Captain Reiber, has arrived in Shanghai. Captain Schmitt, who was attached to the 6th Regiment of Infantry, was very seriously wounded when at the head of his company on August 29, 1914. He fell into the hands of the enemy, but escaped before being completely overpowered and after encountering many dangers entered France and rejoined his regiment. The new Chief of Police is a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur and has the War Cross with palm and was mentioned in Army Orders.

A Chinese Airman.

Flying somewhere in the French sector of the Somme front, says a Paris correspondent, is Sergeant Tsu, a thirty-year-old Chinese, the son of a rich merchant of Shanghai. He came to France a little before the outbreak of war to learn flying, but as soon as war was declared he offered his services to the French Government and was sent to the Argonne. Some weeks ago, when returning from a scouting expedition, he was attacked by six German airmen. The canvas of his wings was holed like lace, but the airman returned safely. Since then he has been in several actions, and has brought down two German machines.—London and China Express.

The New Vice-President.  
Nanking, Nov. 4.—The inauguration of General Fang Kuocheng as Vice-President which took place at 8 o'clock this morning in the Viceroy's yamen, where there was a gathering of distinguished guests including Consular representatives and other foreigners. Wang Chia-hsing, the Speaker, represented the Senate, and Tang Hua-ling the House of Representatives. The former presented the Vice-President's official commission from Peking in a brief address, which, with the salutes from the higher officials, concluded the formal ceremony. In the meantime salutes of 21 guns were fired at Peihiko and Chingliangshan. The inauguration was followed by speeches and a reception of the delegations from the city. The celebrations and various other functions will extend over three days.—N. G. Daily News.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1916.

## HONGKONG AND THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Issues of the utmost importance are involved in the news that the House of Commons has had brought to its notice the question of the possible sparing of more men from the Crown Colonies for service at the front. The cable which came to hand on Wednesday on the subject showed that the Colonial Office has had the matter under serious consideration and that it is exercising itself along the lines of securing "the largest possible man-power" from these Colonies. Hongkong has a very direct and vital concern in this question, and at the moment there is, naturally, very considerable speculation locally as to the precise meaning of Mr. Bonar Law's declaration and as to what action it presages. That definite steps will be taken here, in common with the other Crown Colonies, to ascertain what men, if any, can be spared for the ranks of the Regular Army, there is little doubt. And, remembering the great sacrifices which are being made by their brethren at home, we do not doubt that the majority of the eligible men here will be glad to feel that there are prospects of the question of their local indispensability being once and for all decided for them. We are equally sure that, if it is made clear that their country needs them, they will be proud and willing to lend a hand in the actual fighting.

While we may not know as yet exactly what will be done in Hongkong to secure "the largest possible man-power" which the Colony can supply, we welcome the announcement that the question is at length to be squarely faced. The probabilities are that machinery will be brought into play by which a discriminating "combing out" process will be instituted, especially among single men, and, whether this be effected by the establishment of tribunals or otherwise, it will at any rate mean that the problem will be dealt with on systematic lines and will no longer be left more or less in the air. On general principles, it is an anomaly that conscription should be applied at home and not enforced here, but, at the same time, the point must continually be kept in mind that there are peculiar conditions prevailing in this part of the world which would make it far from politic to follow the Home lead in every respect. We have only to mention the supreme necessity of upholding British trade and shipping interests here to establish that point at once. And it is this factor which emphasises the largeness and the difficulties of the problem which has to be faced. On the one hand, there is the admitted need for more men; on the other, the great importance of doing nothing which shall impair British prestige and interests in the Far East. The success or otherwise of whatever steps are taken must be gauged eventually by the measure in which these two ends are served.

Already Hongkong has sent quite a good number of men to the fighting lines, many of whom have thrown up good positions in their anxiety to do their duty by King and country. We believe that it can yet spare more—even many more—without seriously jeopardising the trade or shipping of the Colony. Under the voluntary system it is quite possible—it may or may not have happened here—that men of real value from the business standpoint will throw up all and go to the front, while others, who could be dispensed with, remain in offices when they should be in the fighting line. Under a wisely-operated compulsory scheme for "combing out" that possibility would be removed. That is why the claims both of the Army and of trade are likely to be best served by the exercise in the Crown Colonies of power along the lines we have indicated. The advice of the Hongkong Government, which may be trusted to give due weight to the opinions of the mercantile community here, will no doubt be taken greatly into account before anything is done, and, from His Excellency the Governor's public utterances on the question in the past, we feel confident that the peculiar local conditions, involving large imperial problems, will not be lost sight of when the time for action comes.

## Bank Matters.

We do not know why the question of the relations between the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Deutsch Asiatische Bank should have been raised in the House of Commons, but it is at any rate satisfactory to see that Mr. McKenna was able to declare that there was no evidence to bear out the belief, which still seems to be held in certain quarters, that the associations between the two institutions are prejudicial to British interests in the Far East. Ever since the war broke out there have been those who, for one reason or another, have been anxious to keep alive the idea that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is playing a double game, and that it is still looking to resume its German business after peace is declared. But the falsity of these innuendoes was clearly shown by the Chairman of the Bank at its last meeting in Hongkong, and we know that the outspoken policy announced on that occasion has been, and will be, rigidly adhered to. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is now liquidating the affairs of the German concern, and, save for certain purely formal communications between the two in connection with Chinese Government Loans in which both are interested, there is now no connection whatever between the respective institutions.

## A Clear Statement.

At the last yearly meeting of the Hongkong Bank, the Chairman went into this question at some considerable length, and we should have thought that his speech would have sufficed to silence the slanderers once and for all. He repudiated most strongly the accusation that the Bank was endeavouring to maintain friendly relations with the Germans, with a view to resuming business with them after the war; showed that, apart from the Hamburg Agency, no German had ever been employed in the Bank in any capacity; indicated that the holdings of Bank shares by Germans had always been inconsiderable; and declared that no German was ever likely to be on the Directorate of the Bank again. What is more, the Chairman definitely announced that, apart from necessary formal intercourse in connection with the International Loan Agreement concerning China, the Bank had no financial or working agreements or undertakings with the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, or with any other German concern. That, surely, is a full and complete answer to the charges laid, and, in view of it, we still cannot understand why the question should have now been revived in the House of Commons.

## The Boy Scouts.

The letter which we published yesterday, on the subject of the Hongkong Boy Scouts, will surprise no-one who has marked, learned and inwardly digested the manners and customs of the Britisher of this delectable Colony. About a year ago, it was announced with a blare of trumpets that some \$3,600 had been collected here for the Scouts. A meeting was held, whereat the giant possibilities of the organisation were descanted upon; officers were appointed, the Colony talked—and the next thing we learned was that, with the exception of the St. Joseph's and Kowloon troops, the whole thing had gone to smash. Why was the smash not foreseen by those who gave their countenance to the meeting a year ago? Or else: Why need the smash have come at all? So far as we can see, nothing but the traditional prejudices of Hongkong stood in the way of a successful career for the Wolf Cub. Flying in the face of the generous socialist intentions of General B. den Powell, Hongkong decided that it would rather not be mixed up in the movement; and Hongkong's word on any social matter is, needless to say, final. The Wolf Cub collapsed and only the St. Joseph's and Kowloon troops survived. To these we wish all success and a happy issue out of all their afflictions.

## DAY BY DAY.

TO ME THERE IS NO DUTY WE SO MUCH UNDERRATE AS THE DUTY OF BRING HAPPY.—R. L. Stevenson.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s.  
Kashima Maru at 10 a.m.  
today.  
English Mail.—Closed per a.s.  
Nyanya at 11 a.m. to-day.  
American Mail.—Closed per a.s.  
Kanagawa Maru at 3 p.m.  
to-day.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar  
on demand to-day was 2s. 3d./16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 80th Anniversary  
of the birth of Sir W. S. Gilbert.

Branch of Postal Regulations.  
Mr. J. R. Wood fined a Chinese  
\$50, at the Magistracy this morning,  
for bringing ashore off the  
e.s. Cheung Chau a quantity of  
unstamped letters yesterday.  
Postal Inspector Watts proved  
the case.

Possession of Ammunition.  
At Wan Chai, yesterday, a  
Chinese was found to have round  
his waist 600 rounds of ammunition  
and also two revolvers hidden  
in his clothing. He was charged  
before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the  
Police Court this morning, and fined  
\$500, or three months' hard  
labour.

## A Light Sleeper.

Three men were asleep in a  
boatbuilder's yard at Shaukiwan  
very early this morning, one of  
them having a basket of clothing  
by the side of the bed. He was  
awakened by the noise of the  
basket being opened, and saw a  
man stealing the clothing. He  
was caught, and the police were  
sent for. Sentence of one month's  
hard labour was passed by Mr.  
F. A. Hazelton at the Police  
Court this morning.

## P. &amp; O. Launch Raided.

It has been reported to the  
Police by the coxswain of the P.  
and O. launch Jeanette that last  
night he was asleep in his cabin  
on the launch, which was lying  
alongside the Praya, when he  
was awakened by the noise of  
some people coming down the  
ladder. He shouted out, but re-  
ceived no reply, and two men  
dashed into the cabin, one wound-  
ing him with a knife several  
times in the right side and over  
the right eye. He shouted  
"Thief!" and the men ran away  
without taking anything. He  
followed them up the stairs and  
saw them disappear in the dark-  
ness. The cook on board came to  
his assistance. Two knives, some  
cotton string and a pair of shoes  
were left by the intruders.

## PACIFISTS DENOUNCED.

Socialist Patriot's Scuffle at  
a Meeting.

London, Oct. 9.—Lively scenes  
took place at a demonstration  
organized by the British Workers  
National League in St. Andrew's  
Hall, Glasgow, last night. Mr.  
Victor Fisher, hon. secretary of  
the League, who was frequently  
interrupted, denounced the  
Pacifists. He had, he said, that  
night received a pamphlet of the  
latter body asking, "Why not  
negotiate?" Why, he retorted,  
negotiate with the murderers and  
assassins when they had them on  
the run? To allow Germany to  
escape now, when they had got  
her on the run, would be to spit  
on the graves of all their heroes  
who had gone.

When Lieut. Mantoux, of the  
French Army, rose to speak, the  
"Marseillaise" was played, in  
the course of which Mr. Fisher  
jumped from the platform, ran  
down the hall, and engaged in  
a scuffle, returning shortly after-  
wards with a cap, which he threw  
on to the platform, declaring that  
the fact that a man had kept a  
cap on his head when the "Mar-  
sillaise" was being sung was an  
insult to their guests and the  
heroes of France. A member of  
the Glasgow Trades Council, ad-  
ressing the audience, said he was  
in favour of the programme of  
the League, but wanted to know  
if the meeting condoned such  
conduct as that of Mr. Fisher.  
The speaker at that stage was  
hustled out of the hall.

## CRICKET.

A Naval Match.

H.M.S. Tamar met a team from  
a torpedo boat destroyer at Happy  
Valley yesterday, and were beaten  
by 12 runs. Scores:

H.M.S. Tamar.  
Rowe, b Wood ... 2  
Freigida, b Wood ... 0  
Barclay, c Nash, b Wood ... 1  
Paymaster, Wild, b Pratt ... 10  
Comdr. Gibson, not out ... 38  
Isles, b Pratt ... 8  
Hall, o Withers, b Pratt ... 3  
Cocks, b Pratt II ... 1  
Cook, c Wood, b Pratt II ... 0  
Descon, o Alkerill, b Pratt II ... 0  
Travers, b Pratt ... 0  
Extras ... 7  
Total ... 70

T.B.D. Team.  
Woods, b Barclay ... 7  
Murphy, ran out ... 3  
Mr. Morris, b Comdr. Gibson ... 12  
Lieut. Hall, b Wild ... 12  
Pratt II, c and b Comdr. Gibson ... 26  
Patt, c Cocks, b Comdr. Gibson ... 11  
Ackerill, b Comdr. Gibson ... 4  
Withers, b Comdr. Gibson ... 0  
Nash, b Isles ... 1  
Smith, not out ... 0  
McConnell, b Comdr. Gibson ... 0  
Extras ... 13  
Total ... 82

K.C.C. v. 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

These teams meet at King's Park on Saturday at 2 p.m. The Kowloon team will be:—D. J. Mackenzie, W. L. Weasel, C. J. Stapleton, J. W. Christian, C. O. W. Jaffries, A. E. Schulz, C. Mycock, G. H. May, J. M. Jack and A. E. Silksone.

Craigengower v. Chinese Recreation Club.

The following have been chosen to represent Craigengower in their match against the C. R. C. to-morrow, on the latter's ground, commencing at 2.15 p.m.: sharp—L. A. Rose (capt), R. G. Southerton, R. Bass, R. Pestonji, D. K. Kharas, J. D. Norris, S. Jex, B. W. Bradbury, A. H. Bowditch, F. Thompson, and J. F. Gross.

Reserve:—F. Schepel.

K.C.C. v. R.E.

This match, fixed for to-morrow, has now been cancelled.

## YARN AND INDIAN SUNDRIES.

Messrs. Setna and Company's Report.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co. in their report dated November 16, state:

Cotton:—Market ruled steady. Sales are reported of about 150 packages at \$31 to \$36 per picul. Unsold stock is estimated at about 200 packages. Reported closing quotations:—\$30 to \$34 per picul.

Indian Yarn:—Telegraphic advice from Bombay of a firm advance in the price of cotton has been the principal cause of the steadiness of the local market, in spite of the advance recorded in the rate of exchange. The prices during the fortnight were well maintained, and in absence of any brisk demand from the interior, where the harvest season has started, sales are reported of about 4,700 bales, comprising about 2,300 bales of No. 10s, 1,000 bales of No. 12s, 300 bales of No. 16s and 1,100 bales of No. 20s.

Unsold stock is estimated at about 15,000 bales. Sold and unsold stock is computed at about 9,000 bales.

Sundry Articles:—In imports, sales are reported in almonds at \$24 (per picul), sugar at \$31 (per picul), apricots at \$35 (per picul), betel stone at \$175 to \$190 (per catty), cloves at \$43 (per catty), gum benzoin at \$12 to \$12.2 (per picul), kumis at \$35 to \$43 (per picul), myrrabolans at \$2 (per picul), and patchouli at \$190 (per picul). In exports, purchases are reported in green beans at \$6 (per picul), cassia at \$13 to \$14 (per picul), broken cassia at \$11 (per picul), galangal at \$8 (per picul), ginseng at \$60 (per picul), and vermilion at \$20 (per picul).

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

The other case was that in which Chan Shui-hang, P.O. (B.) 215, was charged with three offences, these being with misconduct on October 15, October 16 and October 23.

Mr. Jenkins said that on the first-named day defendant should have been on special duty at the Victoria Theatre from 9 o'clock until midnight. Defendant did not put in an appearance, and later said he was suffering from sudden vomiting and purging.

On the next day defendant was due for ordinary patrol duty, but instead of turning up he gave his uniform, collar number and the rest of his equipment to an absolute stranger and sent him to perform his duty. That stranger was luckily stopped. It was, of course, absolutely contrary to all orders to do a thing like that.

On the 21st, defendant was again due for duty, but was twenty-five minutes late in reporting himself. Those three things had been put together in the charge.

Special duty was awarded by the authority of the Captain Superintendent of Police, for the purpose of keeping discipline among the Police Reserve. If a man was under that penalty and failed to do it, the whole force would be getting out of hand and discipline set at naught. The sending up of

## POLICE RESERVE DEFALTERS.

Serious Cases at the Magistracy.

Two more prosecutions of defaulters belonging to the Police Reserve took place this morning, the cases being heard by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy.

Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.), appeared to prosecute, he being accompanied by Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (R.).

"The Scamps."

## Last Night's Performance.

"The Scamps" must still be wondering what sort of folk Hongkong people are. Last night, after a wonderfully successful season in the North, this talented little company of entertainers opened a short season at the Theatre Royal, but the audience to welcome them was painfully small. Those who were present, however, made up to the performers what was lacking in numerical patronage by a most enthusiastic reception of the various numbers given.

Defendant said he was suffering from toothache and could not report himself, nor could he arrange for a substitute.

Mr. Jenkins said they had to be very strict sometimes. The rule was either for a certificate to be obtained from the Surgeon Superintendent, Dr. Jordan, or some other medical certificate which would be accepted by Dr.

Jordan, or to report to the Inspector on duty at the Central Station on November 8.

Defendant said he was suffering from toothache and could not report himself, nor could he arrange for a substitute.

Mr. Jenkins said he could not come to the Central because he was in bed;

Mr. Jenkins stated that no excuse was given until the man was put on the report, although he had had time to send in an excuse before that.

Mr. Jenkins said he was sorry to say the man had an extremely bad record. He was a man whom he (Mr. Jenkins) would describe as a shuffler. He was not a slacker, because he had joined the Corps, but, having joined, he did everything possible to avoid duty. Records had only been kept since August, but since then defendant had been on the report nine times. The shuffler was the worst class of man, in a way. This man was an athlete and a very good football player, and a man they would like to get good service out of.

On one of the days he was absent from duty it was found that he was playing football at Happy Valley. It was entirely his own fault. If defendant would take up his (Mr. Jenkins') time in looking after him he would have to take away defendant's time somehow. He would like the case to be made a warning.

Defendant said he had done two special duties.

Mr. Jenkins added that he would like the defendant to be severely dealt with.

Defendant said he was an engineer's apprentice at Kowloon Docks and only earned \$7 a month.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

The other case was that in which Chan Shui-hang, P.O. (B.) 215, was charged with three offences, these being with misconduct on October 15, October 16 and October 23.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1)

## ENEMY TRADE MARKS AND LIQUIDATIONS IN HONGKONG.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

November 15, 7.15 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that the Governor of Hongkong had been instructed to place enemy trade marks under Government control till the end of the war. Owing to local conditions, the trade marks could not be sold. He had also asked the Governor to report regarding the liquidation of enemy firms. The balance of the proceeds after liquidation would be in the hands of the Government. The ultimate disposal of them would not be settled until peace, and would, presumably, depend on the action of the enemy with regard to Allied private property in enemy countries.

## DESTROYING ENEMY SUBMARINES.

November 15 11.10 p.m.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crewe said the Admiralty had been exceedingly successful in destroying submarines, and it was a mistake to suppose that success had not been attained, in dealing with the latest pattern ones. The blockade, he added, was becoming more and more effective as the months passed.

## BRITISH FOOD CONTROL.

November 15 8.45 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman said that British shipping losses since the war had amounted to 2,500,000 tons. He saw no reason why they should not produce half a million tons in the six months ending December. The Government were largely buying Australian wheat, and we were giving wheat and shipping assistance to France and Italy. The War Office would specially consider the demand for labour by English farmers, who were wheat-planting. The new foodstuffs regulations were particularly applicable to flour. Whole white flour would not be milled in future, but much so-called offal would be retained.

Sir Edward Carson said the House expected even more drastic proposals.

Mr. Wardle, representing the Labour Members, welcomed the proposals, but criticised the Government for not organising the food supplies earlier.

Mr. Collins demanded drastic treatment of the drink question and Mr. Bathurst thought the proposals would terrorise Germany more than anything since military compulsion.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money urged that shipping should be rigidly restricted to the transport of food and necessities.

The debate on Mr. Runciman's proposals was adjourned. The scheme generally was most favourably received.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## Great Enemy Efforts.

November 16 3.15 a.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—A furious battle continued all day on the Somme front.

The enemy attempted a powerful effort with great effectiveness north and south of the Somme simultaneously, but was baffled by the French resistance and only gained limited advantages which cost the enemy heavy losses.

An attack north of the Somme was made after an intense bombardment of the front, from Le Bois to south of Bouchezénes. The enemy gained a lodgment at the west and north edges of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, but everywhere else his attacks collapsed under machine gun and curtain fire. The Germans south of the Somme renewed their attacks in the afternoon. On the front from Abbeincourt to Chaulnes Wood desperate fighting ended in the defeat of the Germans, who lost sanguinarily, and returned to their trenches, except in the eastern part of the village of Proussy, where they progressed.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

## The British Offensive.

November 16, 6.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the importance attached by the Germans to the British offensive on the Aire is evidenced by the fact that they issued an evening communiqué for the first time yesterday, in which it is claimed that the British attacks on both sides of the river were shattered in the afternoon.

## IN THE BALKANS.

## Fruitful Serb'ian Offensive.

November 16 3.35 a.m.

An official French message from Salonika says that after a brief lull fierce fighting was resumed in the Cerna region, the Serbian offensive developed on November 13 and 14 resulting in fresh successes. The German-Bulgars retired in the vicinity of Hill 1212; north-east of Iven, closely pressed by the Serbians who captured the village of Cingel. The victorious march of the Franco-Serbian continues in the direction of Tepavci. Fighting west of Cerna spread to the Kehali region, and 3,900 prisoners were taken in the Cerna loop from November 10 to 14. They include 600 Germans.

## Enemy Positions Captured.

November 16, 1.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonika says that the Franco-Serbians, after fierce fighting, captured all the enemy positions south of Tepavci and took prisoners 500 of the German defenders, who had fled after losing heavily.

The Serbians have occupied the villages of Tepavci and Gnilas.

## GERMAN SUBMARINE'S STRANGE BEHAVIOUR.

November 16, 8.35 a.m.

A telegram from Ymuiden states that a German submarine, within sight of the Dutch coast, and a flotilla of Dutch torpedo destroyers, fired several shots at Dutch trawlers flying the Dutch flag. All the shots fell short.

## CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR."

November 16 8.35 a.m.

Count Tschirschky, the German Ambassador at Vienna, whose diplomacy was chiefly responsible for the war, is dead.

## WHEAT FROM INDIA.

November 16, 1.30 p.m.

The Wheat Commission have arranged with the Indian Government to sanction the export of 400,000 tons of wheat to Britain, France and Italy, for shipment in November, December and January.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

In their report dated October 5, Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., state:

**Gold.**  
The gold holding of the Bank of England against notes has increased by £1,039,790.

The mobilisation by the beligerent nations of their gold resources threw a heavy additional burden upon other metallic currency. The following figures showing the contrasted holdings of silver coin by the State Banks of France, Russia and Germany at similar periods in 1914 and 1915 are suggestive.

**Silver in Bank of France.**

28th August, 1913, £25,323,000.

30th July, 1914, £25,013,000.  
—, August, 1914, not published.

28th Sept., 1916, £13,473,600.

**Silver in Imperial Bank of Russia.**

29th August, 1913, £6,483,000  
(Silver and subsidiary coin).

29th August, 1914, £5,868,000  
(Silver and subsidiary coin).

5th Sept., 1916, £3,809,000  
(Silver and subsidiary coin).

**Silver in Bank of Germany.**

30th August, 1913, £14,000,000  
(Silver).

31st August, 1914, £4,114,000  
(Silver).

31st August, 1916, £1,263,000  
(Silver).

It is, of course, well-known that no silver coin is held as security for notes of the Bank of England.

To ease the strain upon copper currency, coins have been issued composed of base metals not commonly applied to such a purpose, such as iron &c. On the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles, aluminium discs bearing the Arms of Marseilles have been authorised recently for local circulation. The issue comprises 75,000 pieces of 10 centimes and 25,000 of 5 centimes.

## Silver.

The appearance of the market has not been so robust as in preceding weeks, but there seems no reason to doubt that the undertones continue good.

The approximation of the price to 33d. provoked some sales from China. The effect of selling from this quarter is felt, although the actual amount of silver that changes hands may not be very large for there is always a possibility of the quantity increasing. The mere fact of China assisting, with supplies influences other selling; speculators are disposed to take profits, and the Indian bazaars, whose adverse views as to the future of silver are notorious, at once feel depressed. In these circumstances a certain retrogression in prices is a natural outcome.

It will be noticed from the details below that for the first time since July 31st last there has been a rise in the reserve of silver held in the Indian Treasuries. The last three Indian currency returns received by cable give details in Lacs of Rupees as follow:

Sept. 15. Sept. 22. Sept. 30.

Notes in circulation ..... 7158 7124 7153

Reserve in silver

coin & bullion 2523 2508 2558

Gold coin &

bullion ..... 1137 1120 1099

Gold in England 1192 1192 119

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,400 bars as compared with 3,600 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on the 30th September 1916 consisted of about 25,500,000 ounces in syce, and 18,400,000 dollars, as compared with 25,000,000 ounces in syce and 15,700,000 dollars on the 23rd September 1916.

The stock in London on the 1st October was rather under 7,000,000 standard ounces.

Statistics for the month of September are appended:

Highest price for

cash ..... 32 15/16.

Lowest rate for cash 22 1/8

Average price for

cash ..... 32,584

Quotations for bar silver per

oz. standard:—Sept. 29, 32,15/16

cash; Sept. 30, 32,7/8 cash;

Oct. 2, 32,7/8 cash; Oct. 3,

32,3/4 cash; Oct. 4, 32,9/16

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUST ARRIVED

## NEW SHIPMENT OF

## SELECTED

## FINNAN HADDOCKS,

## FILLET HADDOCKS,

## KIPPERS.

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
**SUZUKI & CO.**  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 21st November, 1916.

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Comprising:

Fine teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, teak dinner wagons, oak extension dining table, dining chairs, teak writing tables, filing cabinet, ice chest, carved cherrywood and teak bedsteads, blackwood curio cabinet and blackwood overmantel, etc., etc.

3 Velvet Pile Carpets and 19 Velvet Pile Rugs.

4 Yost Typewriters. All New.

Also A Consignment of Household Linen comprising:

Damask table cloths and napkins, linen and cotton towels, lace curtains, bedstead & sheets, pillow cases, muslin cushion covers, bath gowns, etc., etc.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 24th November, 1916, will be subject to re-sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th November, 1916, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th November, 1916, by the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1916.

THE ANCIENT TORTURERS could have devised nothing more cruel than the frightful twinging pains of Sciatica.

Modern Medicine can devise nothing more effective.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

wherewith to combat this torturing affliction. It does its work and does it quickly. All pain immediately relieved.

Simply rub in.

For sciatic, rheumatism, neuralgia,

and all bodily aches and pains LITTLE'S

ORIENTAL BALM is the one remedy of proven efficacy. It is waiting to relieve you. If you rub it further you can only blame yourself!

Sold at 1s. 1d. per bottle. Of all Chemists

and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Agents for Hongkong.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS:—

## JAEGER

FINE PURE WOOL

## PREVENTS CHILL

ALL WEATHERS

ALL SEASONS

ALL TIMES

UNDERWEAR, DRESSING CLOTHES, SOCKS, GLOVES,

WAISTCOATS, SWEATERS, MUFFLERS, ETC.

STOCKED BY

## MACKINTOSH

a co. ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 28.

## Wm. Powell Ltd.

## SHIPPING

**P.&O.S.N.Co.**

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Spore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles....	NYANZA Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	noon 17th Nov.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MONGOLIA.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	about 24th Nov.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'bay via Spore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles....	MALTA Capt. C. H. Cochrane	noon 1st Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MALWA.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 2nd Dec.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to:

E. V. D. Parr,  
Acting Superintendent.P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,  
Hongkong, 14th Nov., 1916.

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver  
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.  
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22½ days.EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA  
16,830 tons. Gross Register. Quadruple Screw. Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ship on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

EMPEROR OF ASIA . . . 30 Nov. EMPRESS OF ASIA . . . 15 Feb.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA . . . 28 Dec. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.

Empress of Japan . . . 10 Jan. Empress of Japan . . . 28 Mar.

Monteagle . . . 3 Feb.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to:

P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5,306, Capt. Terry, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Moji on the 24th instant.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Nov. 6 1916 Agents.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.).JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 12th Oct., 1916**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

## SHIPPING

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa-pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe, VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon Capt. R. Shimizu Capt. Torida Capt. Akamatsu	SATUR. 9th T. 21,000 (Dec. at noon.) THURS. 21st T. 16,000 (Dec. at noon.) WED. 22nd T. 12,500 (Nov. at noon.) SATUR. 16th T. 12,500 (Dec. at noon.)
NYANZA and MONGOLIA.	Stambu Maru	SATUR. 9th
NANKIN about 17th Nov.		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe. ....		
MALTA noon 1st Dec.		
London & B'bay via Spore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles....		
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane....	Tango Maru Capt. Soeda	TUES. 12th T. 13,500 (Dec. at 4 p.m.)
NOVARA about 2nd Dec.	Nikkio Maru Capt. R. Takeda	FRI. 12th T. 9,600 (Jan. at 4 p.m.)
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Jinsen Maru Capt. Takahashi	MONDAY, 8,900 (20th Nov.)
PEKING Maru		
BOMBAY via Spore, Rangoon, Malacca & C'bo, SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobe.....	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kohayashi	FRIDAY, 8,000 (24th Nov.)
Penang Maru		
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Kushibiki Maru	TUESDAY, 10,000 (21st Nov.)
SHANGHAI, Tosa Maru		SUNDAY, 10,000 (19th Nov.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Nikkio Maru Capt. R. Takeda	MON., 11th T. 9,600 (Dec. at 10 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama .....	Kashima Maru	FRI., 17th T. 21,000 (Nov. at noon.)
	Capt. Inazu	

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARCO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kanagawa Maru (FRI. 17th Nov., at 4 p.m.), Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, San Francisco, Tushima M.T. 15,000 (First half of December). Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. B. MORI, Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer. Displacement Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong

Korea Maru 18,000 - 18 knots 25th Nov. at noon.

Siberia Maru 19,000 - 18 knots 13th Dec.

Tenyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 19th Dec.

Shinyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 17th Jan. 1917. Leave Nagasaki.

Persia Maru 9,000 - 14 knots 20th Nov.

1st class to London £1,348. (£71,10.0.) return £46.00. (£122.)

to San Francisco £150. return £843.50.

For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANSANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer. Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong.

Kiyo Maru 1,720 - 14 knots 9th Jan., 1917.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to T. DAICO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291. KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE  
OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 13th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari 11th Feb.

Arakan 11th Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Telephone No. 291.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co., General Managers.

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

Telephone No.

## SHIPPING.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

The s.s. "VAN SPILBERGEN".

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG &amp; BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailing from Hongkong: November 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" December 9.

s.s. "ECUADOR" December 30.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" ...

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

Safety and comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

COMPANY'S OFFICE IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Chater Road. Telephone No. 141.

## NOTICES.

## WELLS FARGO &amp; CO.

## EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB &amp; CO., Representatives. 1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COOPON." THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

Telephone No. 514. 16, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

## E. HING

WING WOO STREET

SHIP CHANDLERS &amp; GENERAL STOREKEEPERS. STEEL, IRON, BRASS &amp; METAL MERCHANTS. WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL IRONMONGERS.

TELEPHONE 1116.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICES.

A BUNE  
in liquidation.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before THURSDAY the 30th November, 1916.

Dated the 14th November, 1916. W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; CO. No. 16, Queen's Road, Central, Liquidators.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Power of Attorney given to Mr. ARTHUR NILSSON (formerly Managing Director of A. B. The Swedish Trading Company in China Limited) by the undersigned Company, is cancelled as from the 16th of November, 1916.

Far East Oxygen &amp; Acetylene Co., Ltd.

F. PERNAUT.

Technical General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1916.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before-the-war prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London via Ports	Nyanza	P. & O.	17 Nov.
Ganca	Mershire	J. M. Co.	and Nov.
London via Ports	Malta	P. & O.	1 Dec.
Londres via Cape Town	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	9 Dec.
London via Ports	Cyclops	B. & S.	13 Dec.
London via Cape Town	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	21 Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Ningehow	E. & S.	22 Dec.
Genoa and London	Gleniffer	S. T. & Co.	and Dec.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Panama	Kanagawa M.	N. Y. K.	7 Nov.
Seattles and Japan	Talithius	B. & S.	17 Nov.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	V'hama M.	N. Y. K.	22 Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Kor M.	T. K. C.	29 Nov.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	30 Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	9 Dec.
Boston and New York	Euryomedon	B. & S.	12 Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjekmechang	J.O.J. L.	12 Dec.
Victoria, B.C. and Seattle	Tambra M.	N. Y. K.	16 Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	13 Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	19 Dec.
South American Ports	Proteus	B. & S.	22 Dec.
	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9 Jan.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12 Dec.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	26 Dec.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12 Jan.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27 Jan.

## SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Chihli	B. & S.	17 Nov.	
Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	17 Nov.	
Ningchow	B. & S.	17 Nov.	
Haitan	D. L. Co.	17 Nov.	
Taksang	J. M. Co.	18 Nov.	
Onssang	J. M. Co.	18 Nov.	
Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	8 Nov.	
Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19 Nov.	
Sunkiang	B. & S.	19 Nov.	
Toss M.	N. Y. K.	19 Nov.	
Yingchow	B. & S.	19 Nov.	
Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	21 Nov.	
Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	21 Nov.	
Chinhua	B. & S.	21 Nov.	
Penang M.	N. Y. K.	21 Nov.	
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	22 Nov.	
Choo'shing	D. L. & Co.	23 Nov.	
Haifong	D. L. & Co.	24 Nov.	
Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	24 Nov.	
Nankin	P. & O.	24 Nov.	
Shirala	D. S. & Co.	24 Nov.	
Choyzang	J. M. Co.	24 Nov.	
Van S.	J. C. J. L.	25 Nov.	
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	25 Nov.	
Kaifong	B. & S.	5 Nov.	
Taming	B. & S.	26 Nov.	
Eurybates	B. & S.	1 Dec.	
Namsang	J. M. Co.	1 Dec.	
Novara	P. & O.	2 Dec.	
Teucer	B. & S.	3 Dec.	
Tjimanock	J. C. J. L.	5 Dec.	
Tjatap	J. C. J. L.	6 Dec.	
Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	9 Dec.	
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11 Dec.	
Proteus	B. & S.	11 Dec.	
Tydeus	B. & S.	21 Dec.	

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICES.

## MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, SUGAR AND SOUVENIRS.

FACTORY AT YEMATI.

OFFICE NO. 36, DES VOUX ROAD, W.

TELEPHONE NO. 177 AND K. 12.

WE ARE THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THIS CLASS OF GOODS. OUR FRUIT AND SUGARS ARE ALL FRESH AND OF THE FIRST PICK.

OUR SYRUP IS PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY OF SUGAR. WE GIVE OUR SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE BUSINESS AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

G. R.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON-ASIANIC OR INDIAN DESIRING TO LEAVE THE COLONY SHOULD APPLY IN PERSON AT THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M. AND 2 P.M. TO 4 P.M. DAILY.

APPLICANTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE PASSPORTS OR IDENTIFICATION PAPERS.

ALL PERSONS WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS WHO REMAIN IN THE COLONY FOR MORE THAN 7 DAYS ARE REQUIRED TO REGISTER THEMSELVES UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

FORMS OF REGISTRATION GIVING THE PARTICULARS REQUIRED MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE G. P. O. AND AT ALL POLICE STATIONS.

THE PENALTY FOR NON-COMPLIANCE IS A FINE NOT EXCEEDING \$50.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

JUST ARRIVED, LARGE SHIPMENTS OF CHOICEST HAM.

HONGKONG, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1916.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The G. P. O. S. ss. MONTEAGLE arrived M. 11 on Nov. 15, at 11 a.m., left Moji on Nov. 16, at 6 a.m., en route Vancouver.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. VENEZUELA left San Francisco October 28, and Honolulu November 5. This vessel is due to arrive at Hongkong December 3, and will leave this port for San Francisco via ports en route December 9, at noon.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. &amp; A. ss. EASTERN left Sydney on the 15th Nov. for this port via Queen's Land Ports and Manila) and may be expected to arrive here on or about 6th December.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. SHIRALEE sailed from Calcutta on the 6th Inst. and may be expected here on or about the 20th Inst.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Wistey, Br. ss. 4,398, Ruthen, 4th Sept.—Vungro Bay, 30th Aug. Gen.—B. L. Canada, M. Jap. ss. 3,547.56, Surgo, 1st Nov.—Shanghai, 29th Oct. Gen.—O. S. K.

Onsan, Br. ss. 1,584, Tongke, 4th Nov.—Hongay, Col. —M. &amp; Co.

Hongwan I. Br. ss. 2,060, Egdon, 6th Nov.—Amoy, 4th Nov. Gen.—Chinese.

Lotus, Br. ss. 1,782, Wok, 6th Nov.—Malaya, 1st Nov. Balast—Chinese.

Honkow, Br. ss. 2,534, Mason, 7th Nov.—Singapore,

**SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.**

Up to the Minute:

Banks.	b. \$	740.00
Douglas.	ss. \$	123.50
Indos (Def.)	ss. \$	137.00
China Sugar.	b. \$	133.00
Malabon Sugar.	b. \$	38.50
H.K. Wharves.	b. \$	84.00
K'loon Docks.	b. \$	132.50
Central Estates.	s. \$	101.00
H.K. Hotels.	b. \$	115.00
China Prov.	b. \$	9.00
Cements.	ss. \$	10.65
H.K. Tramways.	ss. \$	7.10

**THE S.S. LANAO.**

Under Whose Protection?

The steamer Lanao, sunk by a German submarine while approaching the English coast, was entitled to the protection of the United States, according to Government officials in Manila, who state that she held a certificate of protection from the Collector of Customs there and that under its terms she enjoyed all the rights and privileges of a vessel under regular American registry.

The first news of the sinking of the former inter-island steamer was brought to Manila yesterday morning, says the *Manila Daily Bulletin* of November 8, and was later supplemented by an official message from Washington which added the information that the crew was landed at Barryvile, near Cardiff.

It appears that the Lanao sailed for England, to be delivered to the company which recently effected her purchase from the Findlay-Millar Steamship Company of Manila, under what is known as a certificate of protection issued by the Manila collector of customs. It is explained that vessels of Philippine registry are not regarded as belonging to that of the United States while navigating in territorial waters of the United States, but when they navigate the high seas under a certificate of protection, they are considered as being of United States registry. An official investigation of the sinking of the boat will undoubtedly be made by the state department at Washington, and local officials will probably be called upon to furnish information which will definitely determine her status at the time of the sinking.

The steamer Lanao is well known in Philippine waters. She was formerly the Brazilian steamer Igape. Following her purchase by the Findlay-Millar Steamship Company, she was brought to Manila, rechristened the Lanao, and operated in the coast-wise trade under command of Captain Paul C. Greening, formerly of the coastguard fleet.

In December, 1915, she was wrecked off the coast of Mindanao island. Salvaged and floated, she was towed to Manila, where temporary work was done, when she was taken to Hongkong for general overhauling and final repairs. While being repaired in Hongkong, the owners entered into negotiations with a London firm for the sale of the steamer. Whether these negotiations were brought to a successful issue, and whether transfer of property rights was made effective upon physical delivery of the vessel, could not be ascertained.

Commanded by Captain Henry Mainland, formerly master of the American schooner A. J. West, and a well known figure in local shipping circles, and still carrying her Philippine registry with the American flag flying from the stern, the Lanao departed on August 6 from Hongkong for Saigon. At Saigon she took on a full cargo of rice for the United Kingdom and proceeded via Colombo, Algiers, and usual way ports.

In addition to Captain Mainland, there were two European officers on board, the chief officer, a Britisher, and the chief engineer, a Spaniard, reported to be a resident of Manila. The rest of the crew was made up of Japanese and Chinese.

The last report of the Lanao was from Algiers, which port she left on October 27.

**THE MILITARY CROSS.**

Won by Former Hongkong Lawyer.

His many friends in Hongkong will be glad to hear that Captain Reader Harris, who came out to Hongkong eight years ago to the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, and who married a niece of Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, has been awarded the Military Cross in recognition of valuable service rendered by him at the front during the great push.

He is the first of the local lawyers to receive a decoration for valour in the field, though doubtless those others who have given their services to the country will, if an opportunity be given them, earn laurels and show their worth as he has done.

**LANGKAT OUTPUT.**

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:

Nov.	1	... Tons 103
"	2	... " 102
"	3	... " 112
"	4	... " 115
"	5	... " 107
"	6	... " 121
"	7	... " 129
"	8	... " 108
"	9	... " 108
"	10	... " 107
"	11	... " 115
"	12	... " 116
"	13	... " 105
"	14	... " 91
"	15	... " 109
"	16	... " 104
Total to 16th inst.		1,752
Daily average		109.50

**WOMEN'S WORK.**

Official Tribute to Their Services.

At a recent appeal tribunal, in reply to an argument that the appellant—a milk roundman—was doing work which a woman could not do, the chairman said he was tired of hearing that assertion.

"They are doing the work," he said, and, if anyone doubts the capacity of women to take on jobs of the most varied sort, it is only necessary that such sceptics should turn to a booklet issued by the War Office with the alliterative title, "Women's War Work."

Columns would be required to reproduce a list of the occupations—many of them hitherto strange and unusual—to which women have turned in response to the call of the country.

Exclusive of munition work and agriculture, there is a list of 66 trades, and, although some have been familiar to women in pre-war days, many others are quite new, and have been taken up only in the national emergency.

A series of admirable photographs make the work in which women—to use the official phrase—"are successfully employed" patent to all. Agriculture was the first industry to which women ever turned, and they have also worked at pit heads; but, generally speaking, the care of horses and the stoking of gas furnaces and brewery work have not come within their province until now. They are sweeping roads; they are repairing carriages; they are doing heavy work in shipyards, and, in a word, challenging the country to say what they cannot do to help win the war.

In a preface, it is pointed out that the necessity of replacing wastage in our Armies will eventually compel the release of all men who can be replaced by women, and it is, therefore, in the interests of employers to secure and train temporary substitutes as early as possible, in order to avoid any fall-off in production.

The book, to which the Adjutant-General to the Forces writes an introductory note, is published at a shilling.

It is hoped that military representatives and chairmen of tribunals will find the lists and examples given in the book of service in dealing with claims on grounds of indispensability, while employers of labour may find new ways of increasing their output in spite of the shortage of male labour.

**THE POSITION IN KWANGTUNG.**

Luk Wing-ting and Lung Chai-kwong.

Numberless stories—most of them lies—have been passed round by the Hongkong Chinese during the past month or two, relative to the present and immediate political future of Kwangtung Province. As many of our readers know, there have been persistent rumours, both here and in Canton, of General Lung's having made stealthy visits to Hongkong, and even of his having permanently settled here; and, only the other day, the Canton correspondent of one of the Indo-China papers stated that Lung was "still" in Hongkong.

The Lung stories were succeeded by reports as to the resignation of the Civil Governor, Chu Hing-lan; and these, having gone the round, have now been officially contradicted.

The feting of Chan Kwing-ming, which took place last Sunday, and now the arrival in Canton of Shum Chun-huen, are, needless to say, giving birth to a variety of fresh reports, essentially Chinese in character. In view of all this, a letter, given below, which we received from a reliable Canton source yesterday, is of special interest.

Our correspondent writes:—

A stranger visiting our town any time during the last fortnight must have carried away a very agreeable impression. It is the festival time. *Circenses!*

When, three years ago, Lung Chai-kwong had just established himself here, he thought well to open very wide his saloon and his dining-hall. Turn by turn Chinese and foreign notabilities were banqueted; and more than one guest carried from the feast a—decoration! Lung, who, although unquestionably master of the district, had not quite conquered all hearts, made careful note of this fact—and continued his festivities. The approach to his yamen were carefully guarded, and his guests were protected by soldiers armed to the teeth.

To-day these affairs take place in the open air. There is no fear of bombs—a fact which leads one to believe that these murderous mechanisms are the instruments of one party and are condemned by the other. Our sympathies would go to that side which condemns them, if sympathies and antipathies were allowed in the matter. As it is, we merely notice with an impartial eye all that is going on around us.

In spite of appearances, things are not altogether rosy for the Government. The Province has to support from a hundred to a hundred and twenty thousand soldiers—albeit this immense army has still not succeeded in ridding the neighbourhood of the brigands who infest it. The really great task of the Government that was established by the triumphant Revolution lay in the need for settling up with those who contributed to its success; and a similar position obtains to-day.

The report is confirmed as to the serious precautions that are being taken at Boco Tigris by General Li Ka-pai, the former defender of Wai Chau. He fears lest the idle Yunnan troops may cherish some desire to possess themselves of this point, which Long clings to even more than to Hainan. Already soldiers who had scarcely arrived at Hoikow have been recalled.

The chief aim of the policy of the Southern powers, whose headquarters is at Shiu-hing, would naturally be to make the poet of Tuohua of Kwangtung by no means destitute. On the other hand Luk Wing-ting is quite likely to be without, for it is hardly thinkable that the astute Long Chai-kwong would have left to his successor, in any quantity, either munitions of war or the means of making these. The

Speaker was the best I ever sat under, and there was the late Speaker's son sitting a yard off me!" "Well, Robson," said the friend, "I don't know that you have made things much better. Allow me to introduce Mr. Peel!"

Here is a quaint little anecdote of Lord Reading. The Lord Chief Justice entered Parliament for Reading in 1914, but some years previously he tried to get on to the floor of the House of Commons when members were sitting by circumventing the "hobby" who guards the entrance in Palace Yard. By putting on an air of authority and boldly marching past the constable he managed to deceive the man in blue for a moment. The latter, however, detected the ruse a second or two later, and overtaking the member of the Junior Bar—as his lordship then was—confronted him with the question: "Excuse me sir, but are you a member?"

"Not yet," was the reply; "but I am going to be soon."

"I hope you will, sir," quietly responded the policeman, "but meanwhile would you mind going round the other way?"

The "meanwhile" lasted twelve years.

**THE YARN MARKET.**

Rise in Exchange Unerves Dealers.

Messrs. Polichwalla and Kotwall, in their yarn report dated November 16, state:—

We confirm our report dated the 2nd inst.

The interval has been marked by a considerable lull in demand and rates may be said to have sagged away \$2 to \$3. The upward track of exchange, which registers an advance of three points, seems to have unnerfed dealers, who refuse to listen to any proposal for business.

Clearances show a remarkable falling-off and enquiries from the interior have been "few and far between" owing to the commencement of harvesting operations. On the other hand, importers have not been keen sellers, owing to a further advance in cotton which is now quoted at 114.5 d. and the consequent inflation of values in the Home market.

In the circumstances, settlements during the fortnight have been on an extremely meagre scale, the aggregate of sales hardly reaching 2,400 bales. The market closes very quiet and judging from the position of exchange, rates may be said to be somewhat on the easy side.

Total sales during the fortnight 2,400 bales.

Sold and unsold stocks in godowns, 30,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. Malta from Bombay has brought in 6,200 bales for Hongkong and 9,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports nil.

Shanghai.—Reports an equally disappointing market, with fortnightly sales amounting to 1,500 bales only.

Japanese Yarn.—A small business has transpired and rates mark a fall of \$3. Sales comprise:—700 bales Yellow Joss 20s at \$163/162.50 bales 3 Horses 16s at \$158.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal and Chinese; no sales. Quotations: Bengal at \$27 to \$31. Chinese at \$29 to \$33.

**JUDGES' JOKES.**

New Stories of the Bar.

**NEW PORCELAIN INDUSTRY.**

Ousting German Trade.

**HONGKONG LAWYER'S DEATH.**

How Mr. Needham Was Drowned.

Authentic news has been received in the Colony of the circumstances which surrounded the death of Mr. L. R. Needham. It appears, according to the Captain of the ship upon which Mr. Needham was travelling, that whilst in the Bay of Biscay a game of football was decided upon by the first-class passengers. The sea was somewhat rough, and whilst Mr. Needham was springing after the ball the ship gave a lurch and the unfortunate man was thrown clean over the railing. The engines were immediately stopped and the vessel turned round. The deceased was only a poor swimmer and when a boat which had gone to his assistance was nearing him it was seen that he was drowning on the surface of the water face downwards. Before a helping hand could be held out to him, he sank and nothing more was seen of him.

**FINGER PRINTS AND CRIME.**

Interesting Experiments in Court.

It must be capable of resisting very high temperatures.

It must not be porous.

It must be able to resist the action of powerful acid.

It must, as far as possible, resist the action of alkaline solutions.

For ordinary table-ware, English porcelain has no superior in the world. English potters have found out how to make the finest porcelain, with the highest possible translucency, at a low temperature. This has been done by mixing bone-ash with the clay. But this kind of ware is quite useless for laboratory purposes.

The new ware fulfills all the conditions required. Patterns

have been sent to Measra, Doulton, and in their showrooms may be seen specimens of the articles,

which, even to the untrained eye,

are superior to the patterns. There are vessels of all shapes and sizes,

from tiny Buncher and Hirach funnels with perforated bases to great retorts.

Another development of the same industry is the manufacture of "sparkling plugs" for motors.

There is a great demand for these, which formerly came from Germany.

All this has, of course, meant the erection of special plant—no easy matter in these times when labour and materials are scarce. But all difficulties have been overcome, and the new British industry is in a fair way to success.

**OPIUM CASES AT HOME.**

More Chinese in Trouble.

To Kum, twenty-four, a Chinese seaman, of the steamship *Phoenician*, lying in the Victoria Docks, was fined 250, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, at West Ham Police Court, for illegally attempting to export 5 lb. of opium which was found in a towel around his waist when entering the Docks on Sept. 29. Kwo K. Lin, thirty-five, also a seaman on the steamship *Phoenician*, pleaded guilty to harbouring 4 lb. of opium, which was found on him when entering the docks, and he was ordered to pay a fine of £25 or 31 days.

When seven Chinese were charged at the Thames Court on October 9 with being in possession of opium prepared for smoking, it was stated that notices printed in Chinese had been circulated in the district calling attention to the terms of the order. The defendants were found in two rooms in the house of a Chinese smoking opium, and a large quantity of the drug was found. The prosecutor of the house was fined 45s, and the others £1 each.

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

China Coast Gazette.

Captain Somme, from leave, has gone master, Yochow. Captain Walker, of the Yochow, is on leave. Mr E. G. Andrews, second officer, Shengking, has gone second officer, Pakhoi. Mr G. Forrest, second officer, Pakhoi, has gone second officer, Shengking. Mr T. S. Vernon, second officer, Kutoo, has gone second officer, Changwo. Mr R. Stephen, second officer, Wingeang, has gone second officer, Kwongsing. Mr J. J. Knight, second officer, Kwongsing, has resigned. Mr G. E. Sawyer, second officer, Yuenlong, has gone second officer, Laihang. Mr T. E. Lane, second officer, Laihang, is awaiting orders. Mr W. H. Crisp, chief officer, Chipabing, has gone acting master, same ship. Mr W. Brewer, second officer, Chipabing, has gone acting chief officer, same ship. Mr D. Sutherland has been appointed supernumerary chief officer, Fatschan. Mr A. McIntosh has been appointed chief officer, Cavanga. Mr T. Cook, acting master, Hoiming, has gone chief officer, same ship. Mr O. D. Mertens, chief officer, Hoiming, has resigned. Mr J. Stewart has been appointed second officer, Hauroo. Mr A. Molane, chief officer, Hongkong, has resigned. Mr R. Ferguson, second officer, Hongkong, has resigned. Mr G. J. Spick, chief officer, Shanlee, has gone master, same ship. Mr E. James has been appointed chief officer, Shanlee. Mr E. Midgley, chief officer, Phempech, has resigned.—*Shipping and Engineering*.

U. S. Built Tanker for Holland.

The American Petroleum Co., Rotterdam, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil group, has just taken delivery of the steamer Antwerp, a new tanker of about 11,500 tons deadweight, built at Newport News, Va. The Antwerp is not the first oil tanker completed in the States for foreign account, because not only are her real owners an American corporation, but the tankers for the Shell interests recently completed at Wilmington, Del., are controlled by a British corporation, though flying the American flag. At all events, the Antwerp was built as an American vessel and registered as such, being transferred to Dutch registry just before leaving the shipyard. Her gross register tonnage is 7,955, and her net 6,040. She has been built on the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing to take highest class in Lloyd's Register. Her dimensions are 174.7 ft. length overall, 80 ft. beam, and 36.2 ft. depth. Her tanks are less than 28 ft. in length, and are divided transversely by a centre line bulkhead, and by an additional bulkhead on each side extending about half way down from the top. There are 28 separate compartments arranged for carrying cargo oil, the deepest of which is over 42 ft. deep from the top of the trunk to the bottom of the vessel. In order to more effectively separate oil of different grades, four cofferdams have been fitted. The Antwerp is built for burning either coal or liquid fuel. When burning coal, the bankers will hold over 1,400 tons, and when burning oil the oil bunkers will carry about 280,000 gallons besides what can be carried in one of the cofferdams and as many of the smaller cargo tanks as are not in use for the carriage of the cargo oil. The vessel is fitted with quadruple expansion reciprocating engines, having cylinders 24, 35, 51, and 75 in. by 6 in. stroke, supplied with steam by three Scotch boilers. The speed on trial was about 11 knots loaded, and the fuel consumption about 34 gallons per knot. The discharging apparatus consists of two large pumps located in a short compartment amidships. The same pumps are used to handle water ballast. The sailors and firemen are berthed under the shelter deck forward, and the engineers are berthed under the shelter deck aft, while the captain and deck officers have quarters in deck-house amidships. Provision is made for crew of about 48 persons, but when operating as an oil burner a much smaller crew is sufficient.

## Shanghai Freight.

The fortnightly freight market report of Messrs. Wheelock & Co., dated November 9, states:—There is still a very acute demand for space to Europe which is very limited and it is next to impossible for shippers to obtain as big allocations as they require, mainly owing to Government requirements, and as far as we can see there is no prospect of any change in the situation as long as the war lasts. The position as regards freight to America, via the Pacific, remains unchanged the only item of interest is the opening of a branch in Shanghai of the Transpacific Freight Bureau, which was formed in Hongkong in August last and has been joined by practically all the Pacific Lines except the Robert Dollar Co., and the British-American Co.—Coastwise:—The anticipated improvement in the South is gradually coming to pass, 65 cents' a picul being offered from Saigon to Hongkong and rates for "time-charters" are bounding upward for all kinds of vessels. The whole tone of the market here and in the South is distinctly firm.—For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo-boats to load on this berth:—London, Pyrrhus, to-day, Kaga Maru, November 12; Genoa, London, Glenogle, November 20; London, Kamo Maru, November 23; Genoa, Merionethshire, November 30; Liverpool, Onus, December 4; Genoa, London, Glenifer, December 15.—For New York via Panama:—The Kanagawa Maru has been delayed and she will not sail until November 15, while the Egmont Castle also sails for Boston and New York on the same day. So far there is nothing advertised to follow on this berth until the Tsushima Maru about Dec. 15.—*Shipbuilding Materials Dealer*.

Newcastle, Saturday, Oct. 9.—The prices of various descriptions of manufactured iron still soar heavenward, to the great profit, presumably, of the ironmaster and his employees, but to the detriment of those who must use the ironmaster's product as their raw material. Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co.'s examination of the books of the companies belonging to or associated with the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England has enabled that firm of accountants to certify that the average net selling price of manufactured iron for the two months ended August 31 last has been £12 7s. 0.14d per ton, as compared with £11 17s. 5.45d per ton for the previous two months an advance of, roughly, 9s. 6d. The sales for the two months ended August 31 were as follows:—Rails, 11, 16cwt., 2qrs., sold, at an average price of £12 4ds 11.17d per ton, during the previous two months; plates, 801 tons, 16 cwt., 2 qrs., 14 lbs., at an average price of £12 1s. 2 0.2d per ton, as against 1,023 tons, 1 cwt., 1 qr., 22 lbs., sold at £10 1s. 10 63d, an increase of £2 6s. 4d per ton; bars, 9,833 tons, 15 cwt., 2 qrs., 21 lbs., at £12 6s. 8.92d per ton, as against 7,233 tons, 6 cwt., at £12 2s. 11.73d, an increase of about 8s. 9d per ton; angles, 193 tons, 9 cwt., 27 lbs., at £12 11s. 9.71d, as against 215 tons, 18 lbs., at £11 1s. 14d, an increase of about £1 10s. 8d per ton; making a total of 7,849 tons, 1 cwt., 2 qrs., 6 lbs., at £12 7s. 0.14d per ton, as against 8,473 tons, 4 cwt., 12 lbs., at £11 17s. 5.45d per ton. It will be noted that the main increases in prices are in the cases of plates and angles, bars being very little dearer. The figures obtained for these various classes of manufactured iron immediately prior to the war should be interesting:—Rails, £8 3s. 7.24d; plates, £6 12s. 7.87d; bars, £6 12s. 0.55d; and angles, £7 6s. 10.81d; prices which, on the quantities sold, averaged out at £8 13s. 1 9d per ton or about 25 lbs less than those which rule today. Thus, prices have advanced by about 86 per cent. At a result of this latest ascertainment, puddler's wages are to receive an immediate increase of 6d per ton, making them 5s. 6d per ton above those which ruled, when war broke out, whilst other forge and mill workers are to receive an additional 5 per cent., bringing their wages up to a

point 55 per cent. above their pre-war remuneration. Simultaneously with the issue of this report comes the news that Messrs. Price, Waterhouse's ascertainment of the average net selling price of steel plates at Consett during the months of June, July and August, warrant an increase in the wages of the steel mill areas of 7s. per cent., bringing them up to 55 per cent. above the standard. It is announced also that the average net selling price of No 3 Cleveland pig iron for the three months ended September 30 has been certified at £4 7s. 11.31d per ton, as compared with £4 1s. 5.96d for the previous quarter, and that, under the sliding scale, blastfurnace men's wages are advanced by 8 per cent., making them 68.75 per cent. above the standard. As higher selling prices warrant bigger wages—and these, in their turn, increase the cost of production which, obviously, justifies the manufacturers in again raising their prices against the consumer—it is difficult to see how, under war conditions, with the demand remaining as keen as it must remain in view of the wastage of shipping, there can be any reduction in the cost of shipbuilding materials for a considerable time to come. On the other hand, the "vicious circle," in which price, wages and, again, prices are at present moving, seems to encourage the belief that the maximum has not yet been reached.—*Journal of Commerce*.

Shanghai Shipbuilding.

In the Japanese supplement issued with the Times, Professors E. P. Parvis and S. Tevano, of Tokyo Imperial University, contribute the following highly informative article upon "Japanese Shipbuilding: Influence of the War":—In these days steamers necessarily attract paramount interest in Japan as in other parts of the world. Sailing vessels of the junk class are, of course, still built and in large numbers, but since 1910 these numbers appear to have been slowly declining; sailing ships of modern construction again are holding their own, indeed are increasing in number and aggregate tonnage about as rapidly as steamers; but they are essentially small in size, the register of the country containing one only which exceeds 500 tons gross. Of the 1,096 steamers at present on the register sixty-six have a gross tonnage exceeding 5,000, and six a gross tonnage exceeding 10,000. The twenty-two largest ships on the register were all built in Japan. Compared with other countries of the world Japan ranks sixth in aggregate tonnage; France and Norway stand ahead of her, but in each case by a small lead only. During many years past the growth of her homebuilt tonnage has been fairly steady, while in purchasing from abroad periods of marked activity have alternated with slack times. The third year after the Chinese war (1897) and the actual time of the Russian war were such periods of activity; again in 1911 special circumstances prevailed and many ships were bought from abroad. At the present times construction at home is very active indeed, and the number of steamers in hand exceeding 100 tons gross is 132, with an aggregate tonnage of 593,000 tons. The present subsidy law provides for transportation by companies whose shareholders are all Japanese subjects; the amounts paid in subsidy are based upon mileage actually completed, and upon tonnage, speed, and age; the steamers endowed must be of steel, of gross tonnage not less than 3,000, speed not less than 12 knots, and age not above fifteen years; necessarily, they must also be upon the Japanese register. In 1915 the subsidies and bounties received by the various companies amounted to £7,129,241; in 1914, £11,230,579. Some time ago the Nippon Yusen Kaisha started running steamers through the Panama Canal; leaving Yokohama, they took the Suez route to New York, and came back by the American canal. Interrupted for the time by the stoppage of transit the route will certainly be re-opened later on. Financial assistance in the matter of building is provided by another law; this was first promulgated in 1898, and by it a direct subsidy is given for building of both hull and engines. A subsidy that would cover the extra cost of material in Japan as compared with Europe was aimed at and has been steadily maintained. Yen 11 to £2.22 per gross ton (according to type) and £5 per i.h.p. developed on trial are the present figures for subsidy put in their crudest form; the granting of subsidies is qualified by some rather stringent regulations, which must be complied with by the works which entitle themselves to earn them. The law as last amended in 1910 has a period of life of ten years from that date; under the amendment the minimum tonnage admitted to subsidy is 1,000 gross.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS. b. \$740

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons sa. \$100

North Chinas n. t. 155

Unions s. \$966

Yangtzes d. ex 78 \$285

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$161

H. K. Fires n. \$987

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$123

Steamboats sa. \$22

Indos (Def.) s. \$137

Indos (Pref.) b. \$16

Shebs n. 105/-

Ferries s. \$38

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$132

Malabons b. &amp; sa. \$383

MINING.

Kailans b. 36/-

Langkats n. t. 25

Raubs n. \$2.75

Tronohs b. 33/-

Urals b. 31/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,  
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$84

Kowloon Docks sa. \$122

Shai Docks n. t. 90

LANDS, HOTELS  
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$101

H. K. Hotels b. \$115

Land Invest. s. \$101

H'phreys Est. b. \$35

K'loon Lands s. t. 91

West Points s. \$85

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 165

Kung Yiks n. t. 167

Shai Cottons s. t. 119

Yangtzepoos s. t. 61

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$84

China Light &amp; P. n. \$4.75

Providents sa. \$9.10

Dairy Farms s. \$27

Green Islands b. \$10.60

H. K. Electrics b. \$54

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$160

Ropes b. \$34

Steel Foundries b. \$93

Trams, Low Level n. \$7.10

Trams, Peak, old b. \$10

Trams, Peak, new n. \$1

Laundries n. \$8.5

U. Waterboats n. \$17.00

Watsons b. \$6.85

Wm. Powells n. \$6.80

Morning Posts b. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON FRIDAY  
NOVEMBER 17, 1916.

BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

Share and General Brokers,

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T ..... 2/3

Demand ..... 2/3 1/16

30 d/s. ..... 2/3 1/4

60 d/s. ..... 2/3 1/4

4 m/s. ..... 2/3 5/16

T/T Shanghai ..... Nom.

T/T Singapore ..... 95 1/4

T/T Japan ..... 104 1/2

T/T India ..... 166 1/2

Demand, India ..... 167

T/T San Francis-  
co & New York} 53 1/4

T/T Java ..... 129

T/T Marks ..... Nom.

T/T France ..... 3.12

Demand, Paris ..... 3.12 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C ..... 2/3 13/16

4 m/s. D/P ..... 2/3 15/16

6 m/s. L/C ..... 2/4 1/16

30 d/s. Sydney &amp; t/ 2/4 1/16

30 d/s. San Franc-  
isco & New York} 54 1/4

4 m/s. Marks ..... Nom.

4 m/s. France ..... 3.24

6 m/s. France ..... 3.29

Demand, Germany ..... —

Demand, New York 53 1/4

T/T Bombay ..... 167

Demand, Bombay ..... 167

Demand, Calcutta ..... —

Demand, Manila ..... 167 1/4

Demand, Singapore 95 1/4

On Haiphong ..... 4% prem.

On Saigon ..... 93 1/4 prem.

On Bangkok ..... 68 1/4 prem.

Sovereign ..... 8.80 Nom.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

NOVEMBER, 17, 18 &amp; 19th.

## MISS GLORIA TAFT.

Late of the Hippodrome, London.

Singing the Latest Popular  
Ballads and Comedy Songs.

## MONS. DUPREZ.

The popular Comic Singer of the Scala Theatre, Paris.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
CHINA.Difficulties Encountered by  
Japanese.

Where different nations clash in the fight for China's development the Japanese find it difficult to make their way, according to Mr. Tetsukichi Kurachi, vice-president of the Sino-Japanese Co., who returned to Tokio recently after a visit to China.

The Taechang Iron Mine which has been conceded to the Sino-Japanese Industrial Development Co. is one of the largest and most promising mines in the whole of China. According to the opinion of experts says Mr. Kurachi, the deposits of iron at the mine are more than 40,000,000 tons, which cannot be consumed in less than 40 years even with a smelting works with a capacity of 50,000 tons a year. At present a line five miles in length is laid between the mine and Tichiang, a river port on the river Yangtze. On the completion of the railway, the actual working of the mine will be started. The company has also obtained the concession of three coal mines, but no attempt has yet been made at working the right.

At present, he further says, according to the Japan Times, the company is carrying out the Wuchang-Hankow telephocable contract. The loan is for Yen 1,000,000, which China will refund in 10 years. In Peking a fierce rivalry is now in evidence as to the supply of telephone equipments to be installed in that city. American, Swiss, and Japanese merchants are involved in a struggle in which the Japanese are likely to be defeated. Mr. Kurachi intends conferring with telephone equipment manufacturers in Tokyo about this affair.

He believes that in China long distance telephone enterprises are being developed very rapidly, and from the Japanese point of view, investment in this new line is very promising, but it is very difficult for a Japanese to fight his way in China where the interests of different nations clash, but if the native interests are respected almost all difficulties may be overcome. Iron mines, for instance, cannot be worked by foreigners in accordance with the provisions of the Nationalization Act, but they will be conceded if the native interests are carefully respected, and they are made to share in the profit.

Mr. Kurachi in conclusion touches upon the reported signing of the Americo-Chinese railway loan contract. In his view the rights involved in the contract are not of much value, and moreover they clash with other nations' interests, which shows how inadequate were the investigations of the American capitalists interested. The Quintuple loan proposal will not be granted, he says, before the council of the representatives of the syndicate banks in London has arrived at a decision on the conditions of the loan. N.C. Davis

Apply to:-  
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON,  
York Building, Chater Road,  
Hongkong.Solicitor for the Mortgagors.  
or to  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.

## ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR  
On SATURDAY, 18th November, 1916, and following days,  
Commencing each day at 10 a.m.  
Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Tunic and Sailor Suits, and Jerseys.

In a large variety of style.

N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for souvenir if presented after 20th November, 1916, when the Bazaar will be closed.

**CHILDREN'S BAZAAR**!  
Dolls, Balls, and other Toys in great variety and at all prices.  
Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionary.

**REFRESHMENT STALLS**, on opening day only, provided by request.

Give your Children a Treat by sending them to the Bazaar,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1916.

Conditions of hire from N.C. Davis

811, Chater Road, Hongkong.

## POST OFFICE.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail via SIBERIA to the United Kingdom and Countries beyond will be closed at the G.P.O. at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 22nd and at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd November.

These Mails are due to arrive in London on about the 14th December.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulha Radio Telegraph Station:-

KAGA MARU

## MAILS DUE.

Europe (French Mail) - Per AMAZONE, 22nd Nov.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Fort Bayard - Per SUIKAL, 17th Nov., 5 p.m.  
Japan via Kobe - Per TJBODAS, 17th Nov., 5 p.m.  
Hoihow & Haiphong - Per TAKSANG, 17th Nov., 5 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Hoihow - Per HAIMUN, 18th Nov., 2 a.m.  
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong - Per SUNGLIANG, 18th Nov., 9 a.m.  
Strait, Australia & India via Calcutta - Per ONSANG, 18th Nov., 11 a.m.  
Philippines Isl - Per LOONSANG, 18th Nov., 4 p.m.  
Shanghai & N. China - Per YINGCHOW, 18th Nov., 5 p.m.

## MONDAY, 20th November.

Chiuwangtso - Per ALBANIJA, 19th Nov., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy &amp; Formosa via Tamsui &amp; Keelung - Per KAIJO MARU, 19th Nov., 9 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 21st November.

Philippines Isl - Per CHINHUA, 21st Nov., 3 p.m.

Shanghai &amp; N. China - Per CHEKIANG, 21st Nov., 3 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.

Swatow, Amoy &amp; Formosa via Tamsui &amp; Apins - Per SOSHU MARU, 22nd Nov., 7 a.m.

Sakadoan - Per HINSANG, 22nd Nov., 11 a.m.

American Siberian Mails, via Moji, Victoria &amp; Seattle (Europe via Siberia) - Per YOKOHAMA M., 22nd Nov., Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 11th Nov.]

## THURSDAY, 23rd November.

Shanghai &amp; N. China, (Europe via Siberia) - Per SINHANO, 23rd Nov., Registration 11.5 p.m. Letters 1 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 27th Nov.]

## FRIDAY, 24th November.

Swatow, Amoy &amp; Foochow - Per HAIHONG, 24th Nov., 11 a.m.

## THURSDAY, 30th November.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagas, El Victoria, Vancouver, United States, Central &amp; South America &amp; United Kingdom (Europe via Siberia) - Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 30th Nov., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 2nd Dec.]

## FRIDAY, 1st December.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aus.

Asia, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt &amp; Europe. (The last will be closed on Thursday 30th Nov., at 5 p.m.)

Per MALTA, 1st Dec., Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Shanghai, Chi. ss. 240, Holford, 16th Nov., Kwongchowan, 14th Nov., Gen.-China.

Arakan, Dut., s. 3,302, Pankal, 17th Nov., San Francisco, Gen.-J. C. J. L.

Fooloo, Chi. ss. 239, Miyano, 17th Nov., 1st Nov., Beans-China.

Torin M., Jap. ss. 1,924, Kanada, 17th Nov., Wakamatsu, 16th Nov., Coal - M. E. K.

## DEPARTED.

Nov. 15.

Ta-kai M. for Honay  
Hakushin M. for Canton

Nov. 16.

Halid for Bangkok via Swatow

Darin for Haiphong

Kaga M. for London via Singapore

Churing for Wuchow

Chilien for Canton

Shantung for Shanghai

Nyanya for Bombay via Singapore

China Coast Meteorological Register, 17th November, a.m.

Station, Hour, Barometer, Temperature, Humidity, Wind, Direction, Force, Weather.

Vostock 6s  
Nanmura 5s  
Habodate 5s  
Tokio 5s  
Kochi 5s  
Nagasaki 5s  
Kagima 5s  
Oshima 5s  
Ishii'sima 5s  
Roxin Is. 5s  
Chafou 6s  
Whidai 6s  
Hankow 5s  
Iohang 5s  
Kinkiang 5s  
Changsha 5s  
Shantung 5s  
Gutzaiff 5s  
Sharp F. 5s  
Swatow 5s  
Taiboku 5s  
Taikou 5s  
Tainan 5s  
Koshun 5s  
Pidores 5s  
Canton 5s  
Gap Rock 5s  
Macao 5s  
Wachow 5s  
Falkow 5s  
Tahoku 5s  
Taikou 5s  
Tainan 5s  
Koshun 5s  
Pidores 5s  
Canton 5s  
Gap Rock 5s  
Macao 5s  
Wachow 5s  
Phulian 7s  
Lourans 5s  
C.S.J. 5s  
Aparid 5s  
Dagupan 5s  
Mata 5s  
Legaspi 5s  
Tadoban 5s  
Dolfo 5s  
Burigao 5s  
Lacuan 5s

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 17, 1916.

1 Barometer, reduced to 30 degrees

Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenth and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hall, l lightning, v overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, w visibility, w dew wet.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District Water Works Level.

Storage in Millions and Decimals of Gallons.

Tytan 375.00 101.66

Tytan 1.8 101.50

Tytan 1.8 101.50